

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Patent Application of:

Okawa, T. et al.

Patent No.: 7,122,272

Issue Date: October 17, 2006

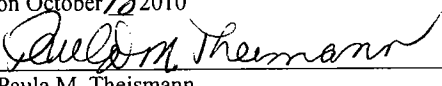
For: NON-AQUEOUS ELECTROLYTE
SECONDARY CELL WITH A
LITHIUM METAL PHOSPHATE
CATHODE

) Group Art Unit: 1745
)

) Examiner: Ruthkosky, M.
)

) Confirmation No.: 4749
)

) I hereby certify that this document is being deposited
) with the U.S. Patent Office via electronic transmission
) on October 18, 2010

) 
) Paula M. Theismann
)

Attn: Certificate of Correction Branch
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

**REQUEST FOR
CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION PURSUANT TO 37 CFR 1.322**

Applicant respectfully requests the issuance of the attached Certificate of Correction.

The error is as follows:

In the "Description of the Preferred Embodiments" section of the patent: specification, at
Column 5, Line 17, the range:

"0.05 mm to 0.2 mm."

should be

--0.05 mm to **2.0** mm.--

In the Claims of the patent:, in Claim 1, at Column 15, line 48, the range:

"0.05 mm to 0.2 mm."

should be

-- 0.05 mm to **2.0** mm.--

The error was inadvertent and made without deceptive intent.

The error is clearly evident to and understood by a person having ordinary skill in the art because:

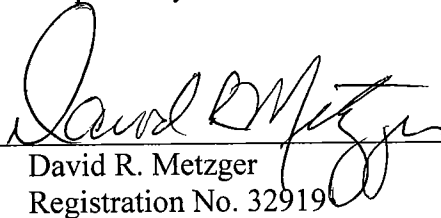
1. At Column 5, lines 39-43, a cathode current collector width to anode current collector width difference of 2.0 mm is set forth in the same paragraph in which the error appears in the specification, with the explanation as to why that limit was chosen.
2. At Column 11, lines 34-35 the correct 2.0 mm upper limit to the cathode current collector width to anode current collector width difference is set forth as part of the preferred difference range.
3. In all of the Examples, a cathode current collector width to anode current collector width difference of 2.0 mm is used.
4. In Example 1, the cathode current collector width is 56 mm. See Column 12, lines 11-14. The anode current collector width is 58 mm. See Column 12, lines 23-25. The resulting difference in widths is 2.0 mm.
5. Examples 5-18 use the same cathode current collector and anode current collector widths used in Example 1.
6. In Example 4, the cathode current collector width is 43 mm and the anode current collector width is 45 mm. See Column 12, lines 61-64. The resulting width difference is 2.0 mm.
7. Examples 2 and 3 presumably use the same cathode current collector and anode current collector widths used in Example 1, because only the void per 1 Ah was varied.

Payment for the requisite fee is made via credit card payment via EFS-Web. However, the Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required not otherwise covered by the credit card payment, or to credit any overpayment to Account No. 19-3140.

Dated: October 18 2010

Respectfully submitted,

By:



David R. Metzger
Registration No. 32919
SNR DENTON US LLP
P.O. Box 061080
Wacker Drive Station, Willis Tower
Chicago, Illinois 60606-1080
(312) 876-8000

**UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION**

Page 1 of 1

PATENT NO. : 7,122,272

APPLICATION NO.: 09/972,375

ISSUE DATE : Oct. 17, 2006

INVENTOR(S) : Tsuyoshi Okawa, Mamoru Hosoya, Junji Kuyama, Yuzuru Fukushima

It is certified that an error appears or errors appear in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

In the "Description of the Preferred Embodiments" section of the patent: specification, at Column 5, Line 17, the range:

"0.05 mm to 0.2 mm."

should be

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In the Claims of the patent:, in Claim 1, at Column 15, line 48, the range:

"0.05 mm to 0.2 mm."

should be

--0.05 mm to 2.0 mm.--

MAILING ADDRESS OF SENDER (Please do not use customer number below):

David R. Metzger
SNR DENTON US LLP; P.O. Box 061080; Wacker Drive Station, Willis Tower, Chicago, IL 60606

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.322, 1.323, and 1.324. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 1.0 hour to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: **Attention Certificate of Corrections Branch, Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

If you need assistance in completing the form, call 1-800-PTO-9199 and select option 2.

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2. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, in the course of presenting evidence to a court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal, including disclosures to opposing counsel in the course of settlement negotiations.
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6. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to another federal agency for purposes of National Security review (35 U.S.C. 181) and for review pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 218(c)).
7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (*i.e.*, GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.
8. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the public after either publication of the application pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 122(b) or issuance of a patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 151. Further, a record may be disclosed, subject to the limitations of 37 CFR 1.14, as a routine use, to the public if the record was filed in an application which became abandoned or in which the proceedings were terminated and which application is referenced by either a published application, an application open to public inspection or an issued patent.
9. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, if the USPTO becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of law or regulation.